

Early Settlements

From Haymond's History of Harrison County

At a very early period Great Britain developed the policy of settling the country west of the Allegheny mountains in order to forestall the French who laid claim to the valley of the Ohio.

The Ohio Land Company was chartered in 1749 and King George the Second granted it 500,000 acres of land on the south side of the Ohio river between the Little Kanawha and Monongahela rivers.

The charter required that the company should build a fort and settle one hundred families on its lands within seven years.

Christopher Gist was appointed agent of the company to survey and locate its lands and to attend to its affairs west of the mountains. He established a trading post at Williams creek, now Cumberland, and stocked it with goods to trade to the Indians.

He also commenced a settlement in a valley west of Laurel Hill in what is now Fayette county, Pa. The opposition of the French and Indians checked the efforts of the company to locate settlers and subsequent treaties with the tribes and the war of the revolution put an end to all land schemes on the upper Ohio, and the new country of Indiana, as it was called, faded away.

In 1752, the Virginia assembly passed an act releasing all settlers from the payment of taxes for a period of ten years, who would locate on lands west of the mountains.

In 1754, the governor of Virginia by proclamation promised lands to the soldiers who would enlist to serve in the French and Indian wars. After the capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes in 1758, adventurers began to cluster around the mountains and cluster around the walls of the fort now called Fort Pitt, seeking the protection of its garrison and gradually extended up the streams and to the surrounding neighborhood, composing the skirmish line of civilization.

Ohio Valley Ceded.
In the peace of Paris in 1763, France ceded the Ohio valley to England, and in the same year King George the III, issued a proclamation forbidding any of his subjects from occupying lands on the western waters until they were purchased from the Indians, and ordered the settlers already there to withdraw.

The settlers paid no attention to this proclamation as it was considered by them that the land on the east side of the Ohio did not belong to the Indians as they had no villages in that territory and had not occupied it for many years if ever, but used it in common as a hunting ground.

At one time about 1766 the authorities sent soldiers to dispossess the settlers on the Monongahela of their holdings, but if they performed this unpleasant duty, the inhabitants moved back as soon as the soldiers were gone.

The colony of Pennsylvania in 1768 made some kind of treaty with one or more tribes of Indians for the purchase of lands west of the mountains in order to keep them quiet, but Virginia never purchased any title from them.

In 1764 an attempt was made to settle the Tygart valley by Piles and Tygart, but they failed through the hostility of the Indians.

In the fall of 1758 a small colony headed by Thomas Decker attempted a settlement on the Monongahela just above the site of Morgantown at the mouth of the creek which still bears his name, but in the spring of 1759 it was broken up by a party of Delaware and Mingoes and the greater part of its inhabitants murdered.

Morgantown Settled.
In 1766, Zachel Morgan, James Chew and James Prickett made a permanent settlement at the site of Morgantown.

After the close of the French and Indian war a treaty of peace was made by the English and various tribes of Indians in the Ohio country in 1765, which brought comparative peace and quiet to the Virginia frontier and emigration began to flow over the mountains to the virgin lands of northwestern Virginia.

It was during the continuance of this exemption that settlements were made on the waters of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

The first of these in order of time was that made on the Buckhannon river, a branch of the Tygart's valley river, and was induced by a flattering account of the country as given by two brothers who had spent some years there under rather unpleasant circumstances.

Among the soldiers who formed part of the English garrison at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) were William Childers, John Pringle, Samuel Pringle and Joseph Tinney. In 1761 these four men deserted from the fort and ascended the Monongahela as far as the present town of Geneva, Pa. Here they remained a while but not liking the situation, crossed over to the head of the Youghogany, encamped in the glades and remained there for about twelve months.

Path is Found.
In one of their hunting rambles Samuel Pringle came on a path which he supposed would lead to the inhabited part of Virginia.

On his return he mentioned the discovery and his supposition to his comrades, and they resolved on doing it. This they accordingly did, and it conducted them to Looney's creek, then the most remote western settlement. While among the inhabitants on Looney's creek they were recognized and some of the party apprehended as deserters. John and Samuel Pringle succeeded in making their way to their camp in the glades, where they remained until some time in the year 1764.

During this year and while in the employ of John Simpson, a trapper, they determined to move further west. Simpson was induced to do this by the prospect of enjoying the woods free from the intrusion of other hunters, the glades having been to be common hunting ground for the inhabitants of the south branch, while a regard for their personal safety caused the Pringles

to avoid the situation in which they might be exposed to the observation of other men.

In journeying through the wilderness and after having crossed the Cheat river at the horse shoes, now in Tucker county, a quarrel arose between Simpson and one of the Pringles, and notwithstanding that peace and harmony were so necessary to their mutual safety and comfort, yet each so far indulged the angry passions which had been excited, as at length to produce a separation.

Simpson Names Creek.
Simpson crossed the valley river near the mouth of Pleasant creek, and passing on to the head of another water course gave it the name of Simpson's creek, which still bears his name. Thence he went westwardly and came on to the waters of a stream which he called Elk creek, because of the number of animals of that name which he encountered. On the opposite side of the West Fork river from the mouth of Elk creek and not far from the fair grounds on what is known as the Stealey farm he established his camp and pursued his occupation of a trapper.

After remaining for a year, in which time he neither saw the Pringles nor any other human being, and getting scarce of ammunition, he journeyed to the South Branch valley taking what furs he could carry with him to trade for supplies.

The Border Warfare states that he returned to his encampment and continued there until permanent settlements were made in the vicinity. It is hardly to be supposed that he resided constantly at the mouth of Elk creek but used it as a headquarters for his trapping expeditions as it was several years before settlers came into the neighborhood.

Dreary Wilderness.
At the time of Simpson's arrival at the site of Clarksburg there was not an acre of land in northwestern Virginia under cultivation. All was a dreary wilderness occupied by buffalo, elk, deer, bear and turkeys and the streams swarming with fish. So far as is known John Simpson was the first man who stood upon the banks of the West Fork river.

A stray trapper or a prisoner to the Indians may have passed along the waters of the river, but history or tradition makes no note of it, and the credit must be given to him. It can be imagined that Simpson had a lonely time of it with no companion but his own thoughts, no sounds greeting his ear but his own voice and the howls of wild beasts quivering upon the lumbering sea of the forest night and living in hourly dread of the approach of a savage foe. But this sturdy pioneer preferred to brave all of these perils and discomforts rather than be hampered by the restraints of a civilized life. He was one of the outer pockets of civilization, the van guard ever in advance of that grand army of emigration that was soon to roll around and thousands of miles beyond his humble cabin.

But little is known of the subsequent history of John Simpson. Like many frontiersmen, when settlers began to come into his neighborhood, he moved further on, most likely into Ohio.

The commissioners appointed to settle the claims to unpatented land at its session in 1781 granted a certificate of ownership to John Simpson for 400 acres of land on the West Fork river, opposite the mouth of Elk creek to include his settlement made in 1772. This tract included the fair grounds and the Stealey lands.

Simpson never perfected his title to this land, but as was the custom sold and assigned the certificate to Nicholas Carpenter and it was patented to him. Carpenter built a house on it in 1786 that stood for more than one hundred years.

Cottrell Found Dead.
He appears once upon the surface of affairs as a principal in a quarrel with one of the Cottrells about a peck of salt, which resulted in Cottrell being found dead near the cabin of Simpson with his gun cocked, having been shot by him. As there were no courts established at the time there is no record of any legal proceedings being taken against Simpson on account of this affair.

John and Samuel Pringle after they had separated from Simpson continued on up the Valley river to where it is joined by the Buckhannon river, and continuing up it and

settling permanently in that region. They accordingly left their humble home with many regrets and returned to the eastern settlements, but with the determination to return and permanently reside in the neighborhood of their sycamore tree.

The settlers on the headwaters of the Potomac listened to the description of the western country by the Pringles, its fertility, climate and quantities of game with delight, and with that restless spirit that characterizes the pioneers, quite a number of them agreed to move to this newly discovered country.

But, before moving permanently,

OLD HEN "LICKER" FOUND IN HILLS OF GREENBRIER

Made of Brown Sugar, Corn Meal and Water and "Sets" for Three Weeks.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—Back in the hills of Greenbrier county, where the gloom owl never goes, they have a little brand of spirits all their own, which, if used in a gas engine, would drive a car up a forty-five per cent grade.

This famous brand of liquor was discovered by Attorney George W. Crabbe, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, who, in his pilgrimages across the country, was introduced to this new drink, which is known locally as "Old Hen."

The name "Old Hen" was given to it because, like an egg, it takes about three weeks of "setting" before it hatches and then it has a kick that makes one want to vote the Republican ticket. It has another likeness to the product of a hen, an egg, because after setting three weeks it has an odor very much unlike the fragrant tube rose, but very similar to an egg that was laid by a hen which violated all the laws of eugenics.

Since Clarksburg is very far away and wet goods are difficult to import, the natives had to invoke the old adage of necessity being the law of invention. One of the essentials to

BELLE OF VILLISTAS VISITS U. S. CAPITAL



Miss Clemantina Llorente.

Miss Clemantina Llorente is the daughter of Enrique Llorente, chief of the Villa agency at Washington, and she is now in the American capital with her father. Miss Llorente is a pretty, dark-haired girl of Spanish type and makes an interesting addition to Washington's summer colony.

At the mouth of a small branch called Turkey run, they took up their abode in a hollow sycamore tree, not far from the present town of Buckhannon. The hollow tree in which they lived stood about two and a half or three fathoms from the shore of the Buckhannon river on the south or right bank of Turkey run about one hundred yards from where it empties into the Buckhannon river on the westerly side. The tree has long since disappeared. Tradition says that a fence rail could be turned around inside of it without striking the sides. This would have made the tree about thirty feet in circumference.

The site is still well known to the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The situation of these men was not an enviable one, remote from their fellowmen, with no salt, bread or garden vegetables and fearing arrest as deserters from the army. They remained in this condition for three years and not until they were reduced to two loads of powder could they be driven to venture to the eastern settlements to replenish the supply.

The latter part of 1767 John Pringle left his brother and intended to make for a trading post on the Shenandoah, and appointed a period for his return.

Fine Buffalo Shot.
Samuel Pringle in the absence of John suffered for food, one of his loads of powder was expended in a fruitless attempt to shoot a deer. His brother had already delayed his return several days beyond the time fixed for his return and he was apprehensive that he had been recognized, taken to Fort Pitt and would perhaps never get back. With his remaining load of powder he was fortunate enough to shoot a fine buffalo, and John soon returning with news of peace with the French and Indians, the two brothers agreed to leave their wilderness home, but also resolved to return with others and settle permanently in that region.

They accordingly left their humble home with many regrets and returned to the eastern settlements, but with the determination to return and permanently reside in the neighborhood of their sycamore tree.

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But, before moving permanently,

LUMBERMAN SUFFERS VERY BAD INJURIES

Log Rolled over His Head and He is in Hospital at Elkins.

ELKINS, Aug. 21.—Wilbur Taylor, of Kerens, employed by the Cadisich Lumber Company, at Hambleton, is a patient at the Davis Memorial hospital suffering from severe injuries received when a log rolled over his head. The young man's left ear was badly lacerated, his lower jaw broken and his head otherwise badly bruised.

Axes and picks are alleged to have been used as weapons in a free for all fight at Elkins, Sunday afternoon, in which a number of Italians were engaged. Three men and a woman were arrested. The woman had been badly beaten about the head with an axe.

Captain Albert H. Glenn, a well known railroad man of this city, lost his life Saturday evening while bathing in the Potomac river in Cumberland, Md. The body was brought to Elkins Sunday, and interred in Maplewood cemetery Monday afternoon. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Miss Mary McClellan has resigned her position as head nurse in the Davis Memorial hospital and is visiting relatives in Clarksburg and Pittsburg. Her many friends believe that this is the shadow of a happy event to transpire in the near future. Miss Harriet Linn, of Charleston, is filling Miss McClellan's position as head nurse.

A message received here Wednesday from Huntington in regard to the condition of H. M. Haldeman, who was injured in Chesapeake and Ohio wreck Tuesday, stated that Mr. Haldeman was resting comfortably in a Huntington hospital, and that he was not seriously injured.

In an inter-league match of the Tygart Valley Tennis League the Elkins team defeated the Grafton team on the local courts by the score of

a party of them resolved to examine for themselves and in the fall of 1768 under the guidance of Samuel Pringle, visited and explored the region that had been so long inhabited by the Pringles.

Being pleased with it, they, in the following spring of 1769, with a few others, repaired thither with a view of cultivating as much corn as would support them and their families the first year after their emigration.

In addition, some erected cabins and prepared for permanent occupation of the territory now Upshur county.

(To be continued.)

two matches to one.

Mrs. T. J. Stalnaker, who has been visiting at Clarksburg, has returned home. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Burke, who will visit her for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Elton, of Junior, left Wednesday for a tour of the West, including Seattle, San Francisco and other points, returning by way of the Panama canal and New York.

Miss Erbie Albright, who recently resigned as teacher of botany and chemistry in the Morgantown high school, has accepted a position as head of the department of domestic science in the Elkins high school.

Mrs. Seymour Harper, who was operated on several days ago at the Western Maryland hospital in Cumberland, is improving nicely.

Miss Iva Tolbard and Ward Lutz, both of Mill Creek, were united in marriage Monday evening at the Presbyterian manse.

Mrs. T. L. Russell and daughter, Miss Mabel, have returned from a visit with relatives in Martinsburg and Cumberland.

Miss Hallie Davis and brother, Henry, of Long Island, N. Y., are in the city visiting their father, the Hon. John T. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bischoff gave their daughter, Margaret, an out party last Tuesday, which was her eleventh birthday.

Miss Mary Jones was operated on for appendicitis, Saturday, at the City hospital.

The Rev. T. P. Allen and family, of Beverly, are on a motor trip to visit relatives and friends in Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. D. R. Shull of Keyser, is a guest of Mrs. Arthur Lee at "Grace land."

Mrs. H. A. Johnson, aged 33 years, of Durbin, died Monday of peritonitis.

Mrs. Howard Sutherland is visiting friends in Buckhannon.

Darl, Gladys and Blanche Price, of Clarksburg, are visiting their uncle, E. E. Price, in this city.

Mrs. R. Gilkinson and two children who have been the guests of friends in the city, have returned to their home in Fairmont.

Mrs. Flora Gawthrop has returned to her home in Bridgeport, after a visit with relatives in this city.

The Rev. F. H. Crissman have returned from a visit with relatives at Frostburg.

Susanana for children with indigestion.—Advertisement.

Every home with a phone is a branch of Welch & Fullerton, Druggists.

FEED MULTITUDE ON FIFTEEN CENTS

PHOTOGRAPH

Of Woman Stealing Cucumbers is Cause of Her Conviction in Court.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21.—Convicted by a photograph of stealing two pounds of cucumbers, value 10 cents, Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of a laborer living in the Riverside addition, was fined \$10 and costs in the city court. The cucumbers were from the truck patch of H. A. Knowles, a neighbor.

Knowles, who is particularly fond of cucumbers, had in his garden this year almost every kind of vegetable known except cucumbers. Invariably just as the vegetables became ripe enough to eat they disappeared.

Knowles exhibited in court a picture, taken about dusk, showing Mrs. Williams stepping across the garden, her apron full of succulent tubers.

Mrs. Williams declared the cucumbers were hatched and that she was carrying them to her husband to prove to him their chickens were invading their neighbor's premises. She posted a bond and appealed the case to the district court.

UPRISING IN CHURCH

Caused by Miscreant Who Places Tacks in Many of the Seats.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 21.—The fact that boys will be boys, even in Ocean Grove, has been demonstrated on a number of occasions, but on none more pointedly, however, than Sunday morning.

Here and there, all over the house, as worshippers came in for the morning services in the big auditorium, which has 10,000 separate seats, they were noticed to sit down and then get up again quite often, with exclamations of pain.

Investigation disclosed the fact that some miscreant had been busy during early morning hours with a few boxes of tacks, as a rule, placing about three on each seat with the business end upward.

Not all took effect at once, but they continued to be heard from throughout the service as the worshippers struggled in.

SCORNS FORTUNE

Hoosier, Missing Twenty-Five Years, Refuses to Accept Legacy.

DANVILLE, Ind., Aug. 21.—Another case of mysterious disappearance has just been solved by the finding of Elias McDaniel, heir to an estate here, who dropped out of existence more than twenty-five years ago, so

Domestic Science Teacher Tells How to Reduce Cost of Living.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—A new champion is in the field to do battle with the old foe, the high cost of living, and his younger ally, war prices, and, statistically, his victory is assured and stupendous.

His name is brassica oleracea, but he is more commonly known as cabbage.

Cabbage weighting eleven pounds apiece were being sold at wholesale for 15 cents a dozen—at Central market.

For 15 cents, with a little careful selection, twelve cabbages, weighing 182 pounds, may be purchased. This in itself is a blow to the high cost of living, but its significance grows as the possibilities of preparation are disclosed.

Brassica oleracea can be translated into sauer kraut, but there are other more economical methods of making edible the 132 pounds of cabbage that 15 cents will buy. One of the is cabbage soup.

Without making it dangerously thin, so that the cabbage may be diced and will supply ample nourishment to a gallon of soup. This dishment to a gallon of soup, the cabbage he put into soup before, true he took a chunk which long experience has shown is the exact quantity for a gallon of soup and put it on the scales. It weighed one pound.

The advance of brassica oleracea against the inner fort of the high cost of living continues. For 15 cents there is 132 gallons of cabbage soup.

Miss Lilla Frick, supervisor of domestic science in the public schools, advises serving a pint of soup as an ultra liberal portion for one person. She said the normal soup plates held but half that quantity.

There are eight pints in a gallon, and, reduced to pints, the 132 gallons of cabbage soup can be restated as 1,056 pints.

From 15 cents' worth of cabbage 1,056 persons can be fed. Theoretically, the high cost of living capitulates completely.

far as this community knew. McDaniel was located in the West by Levi Brown, administrator of the McDaniel estate, after a long search. The man had turned hermit and trapper and was found living in a lonesome cabin in a forest near Portland, Ore.

When told that his father and mother were both dead and that he was heir to about \$7,000 worth of property, he evinced no feeling whatever, but flatly refused to return and take possession.

He was finally persuaded to go in to town and sign papers giving Mr. Brown authority to sell the property and send him the proceeds. No one has ever been able to fathom the cause of the estrangement between father and son.

READY!

Are the New Fall Suits and Coats at THE GLOBE

Featuring the Celebrated "Indian Head" Suits and Coats
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All hand tailored throughout, guaranteed "Belding Pure Silk Lined"

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THE GLOBE

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